

The Goodland Republic.

VOLUME VI. NUMBER XVI.

GOODLAND, KANSAS, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11.

\$1.50 PER YEAR.

C. M. MILLISACK

Is Receiving Car Load after Car Load of

Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes,
Clothing, Groceries,
Gent's Furnishing Goods.

These Goods were Bought in the Best Market for SPOT CASH
on Receipt of Goods, which he is selling at

Spot Cash Prices.

Call and see us before buying and you will find our Prices
Justifies the Immense Business we are doing.

C. M. MILLISACK,

GOODLAND, — — — KANSAS.

FOSTER, the Weather Prophet, predicts for
December very cold weather with frequent
storms and blizzards. If you wish to prepare
for the cold weather, go to



There you will find the largest assortment
and lowest prices. Their dry goods depart-
ment is replete with new goods.

An immense line of flannels, Canton flannels,
underwear, shawls, blankets, ladies' and misses'
jackets and long coats, gloves, mittens, hats,
caps, clothing, boots and shoes, arctics and
flannel-lined shoes.

Give us a call and we will convince you
that it pay to trade with us. Yours truly

J. B. DAWSON.

'Twill Make you Smile too, to see the new
Stock of Mitchell and South Bend



FOR SALE BY—C. H. BARLOW, GOODLAND.

Road carts 'all you can't rest. A full line of lumber, etc. Call
on Barlow for any of these lines, he will treat you white.

Millinery Store.

Ladies will find the latest styles and

Lowest Possible Prices

At my store. Ladies undressed kids and fancy work material
of every description in stock. Call and examine goods.

MRS. HODKINSON,

WEST SIDE BOULEVARD. — — — GOODLAND, KAS

THE COURSING CLUB

Goodland's Sport-Loving Citizens
Get Together and Organize
a Coursing Club.

HARD LUCK FOR THE LONG-EARED JACK

A Full Corps of Officers Elected—The
Club Organized Under the Rules
of the National Association.

Pursuant to call a meeting was held
at the Palace hotel Saturday evening,
December 5, for the purpose of form-
ing a Coursing Club. Dr. Q. Von
Hummell of Kansas City, Mo., who is
up in coursing matters, by invitation
had stopped over here to give his
advice, and the benefit of his experi-
ence in coursing matters. J. H.
Stewart was chosen temporary chair-
man, and Frank Robinson as tem-
porary secretary. On motion it was
ordered to proceed to organize a
Coursing Club. On call the constitu-
tion and rules of the American
Coursing Club were read and adopted.
The names of those who would sub-
scribe for membership were taken and
some ten members were secured.

The following officers were elected,
President William Walker Jr., Vice-
President J. M. Poff, Secretary Frank
Robinson, Treasurer C. P. Russell,
executive committee, Dr. Q. Von
Hummell of Kansas City, H. C. Lowe,
of Lawrence, Kas., Dr. G. Irvine Rice
of Topeka, Kas. The above gentle-
men were elected active members of
the club. The name adopted was the
Goodland Coursing Club, and the local
organization was formed under the
rules of the national organization, and
the first meeting will be held about
the first week in April 1892. Dr. Von
Hummell explained all matters of in-
terest to the club, and gave it the
benefit of his extensive experience in
coursing matters. He expressed him-
self as well pleased with the field as a
theatre for a meeting, and thought
there was no better ground in the
United States. The meeting appointed
a committee to secure memberships
consisting of the president, vice-presi-
dent and secretary, and adjourned to
meet at the Palace hotel on Monday
evening December 15, to elect a com-
mittee on grounds and to attend to
such other business that may arise.

The United States Leads in Iron
The United States now takes the
lead in the production of pig iron. The
schedule for 1890 stands as follows,
allowing for Great Britain and the
United States 2,240 pounds to the
gross ton; Germany, France, and other
states, 2,240 pounds to the metric ton:
United States, 1890..... 2,202,703 tons
Great Britain, 1890..... 7,904,214 tons
Germany, 1890..... 4,565,025 tons
France, 1890..... 1,970,109 tons
Sweden, 1890..... 281,228 tons
Austria-Hungary, 1889..... 816,156 tons
Belgium, 1889..... 832,226 tons
Russia, 1889..... 612,000 tons
It will be seen from the above that
the American production for 1890 was
more than 16 per cent greater than
that of Great Britain.

The recent report of the commis-
sioner of labor says "only twenty-five
years ago Great Britain was so far
ahead of all the other countries in the
manufacture of these products that
her manufacturers and statesmen did
not dream that she would ever have
serious competitors in the world's
markets. The iron and steel consum-
ing countries of the world were sup-
posed to be dependent upon her for
Welsh rails for their railroads, the
finest qualities of Scotch pig iron for
foundry purposes, Low More and other
favorite brands of plate iron for boilers,
Crown and other choice brands of bar
iron from Staffordshire, English-drawn
wire, English hoops and cotton ties,
Saeffeld cutlery and edge tools, and
all kinds of iron and steel machinery,
in the manufacture of which great
skill is required. At that time the
Bessemer steel industry had not been
established in the United States, and
its possibilities were not understood
even in England, where it originated,
and we had but just commenced to
develop our rich stores of Lake Su-
perior iron ores and to apply our ex-
cellent Connellsville coke to their re-
duction. Germany lagged far behind
as a producer of pig iron and steel and
all other products.

The basis process of manufacturing

steel from highly phosphiferous ores,
with which Germany is abundantly
supplied, had not then been invented.
But Great Britain was busy making
steel by various new and old processes;
she had an abundant supply of cheap
coal; she had long known the virtues
of Durham and other coke; and she
had a variety of iron ores in abundance
everywhere.

Since those days the United States
and Germany have rapidly and even
phenomenally increased their produc-
tion of pig iron and steel, and of all
articles made from them. The whole
world, indeed, has greatly increased
its production of iron and steel in the
last twenty-five years, a result which
is largely due to the extraordinary de-
velopment in that period of railroad
enterprises in all civilized countries,
and to the invention of the Bessemer
process, which has made cheap steel
rails and cheap transportation possible;
but the United States and Germany
have made more progress than any
other countries, and very much more
relatively than Great Britain.

It is worthy of notice that it was the
Bessemer process that cheapened the
price of steel rails and other articles of
steel, and not the protective tariff.

The First Greenbacker.

The death of Colonel Edmond Dick
Taylor in Chicago Saturday brings to
light many important facts heretofore
unpublished or unknown. He it was
who induced Lincoln to leave the
country store at Salem, Ill., and go to
Springfield to study law. The story
of his relations with Lincoln is a re-
markable one.

Colonel Taylor, who was a cousin of
President Zachary Taylor, was born in
Fairfield court house, Va., in 1802.

It was during the civil war, at the
time the government's credit with
Europe was exhausted, and the sol-
diers were crying for money, and the
treasury was empty, that Lincoln sent
for Colonel Taylor. The greenback
currency idea was originated and it was
pronounced a success. President Lin-
coln, in a letter written to Taylor says:
"The scheme was the greatest blessing
the people of the republic ever had,
and it is due to you, the father of the
present greenback."

The New Speaker.

The new democratic speaker of the
house is from the south, Judge Charles
Frederick Crisp, of Georgia, is but
46 years old and has had an extraor-
dinary experience as student, soldier,
officer, prisoner of war, lawyer, judge
and congressman. He has served con-
tinuously since the opening of the
forty-eighth congress, and his varied
experience and long service in con-
gress well qualifies him for the position
of speaker to which he has just been
elected.

Proctor's Resignation Accepted.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Dec. 5.—The
resignation of Mr. Proctor as secretary
of war was today accepted by the
president. Mr. Proctor will take his
seat as senator from Vermont on Mon-
day.

NEWS BREVITIES.

Don Pedro, ex emperor of Brazil died in
the city of Paris, Friday, December 4. His
disease was diabetes. He was an old man
and leaves behind him an unblemished
name. He was a benevolent and a patriotic prince,
and preferred to abdicate and become an
exile rather than to plunge his beloved
Brazil into the horrors of war. He was
always devoted to the best interests of the
people and only regretted that he could not
return to his beloved country to die.

On Friday, December 4, a lunatic by the
name of H. D. Wilson came into the office of
Russell Sage, the millionaire broker, Nos. 69,
71 and 73 Broadway New York City, and
demanded \$1,250,000 in money or he would
blow them up. He was refused, and while
the crank was talking an explosion occurred
which killed the mad man, and one of the
clerks. Mr. Sage escaped with serious
injuries but will recover. The office was
wrecked, and the dynamite was blown to
pieces, his head being served from his body.

One of the most distressing events occur-
ing lately is the Field & Co. failure. The
liabilities approximate a million dollars,
and scoops away the fortune of Cyrus W.
Field, the father of Edwin M. Field who is
pronounced insane. The old lady Field died
recently, a daughter lies at the point of
death, and the elder Field is not expected
to live, and the son in a private insane
asylum, and father and son penniless.
This is a sad ending of a great career. Mr.
Cyrus W. Field projected and laid the At-
lantic cable.

FREE SILVER COINAGE

The Free Coinage Question One of
the Main Issues of the Coming
Presidential Campaign.

HILL PRONOUNCES FOR THE WHITE METAL

A Little History on Silver and the
Opinions of Prominent Men on
Its Demonetization.

The Fifty-second congress convened
Monday of this week, and we shall
watch its proceedings with great in-
terest of importance to the American
people will be up for consideration and
action. There is no question that will
be brought up of greater importance
than the free coinage question and we
offer the following review of the case
for the consideration of our readers.

The first coinage law enacted under
the constitution, as recommended by
Alexander Hamilton first secretary of
the treasury, concurred in by Thomas
Jefferson first secretary of state, and
approved by Washington first presi-
dent of the United States, provided
for free and unlimited coinage of both
gold and silver. This free coinage
law enacted at the very foundation of
our new government in April 2, 1792,
remained in full force and effect until
February 12, 1873, when silver was de-
monetized. When this abomination
and outrage on the American people
was accomplished the republican party
was completely in power, in both
houses of congress, and U. S. Grant
was president. The republican party
then, stands charged with a most
outrageous act of tyranny, and rob-
bery of the people in the history of the
nation, and that one act is enough to
consign to eternal oblivion any party
guilty of such fatuity and baseness.

Robert G. Ingersoll says: "Silver
was demonitized by fraud. It was an
imposition on every solvent man; a
fraud upon every honest debtor in the
United States. It assassinated labor.
It was done in the interests of avarice.
It is an outrage and an intolerable im-
position on the miners of this country,
that we should let England, or any
other foreign country set the price on
our silver. America can produce the
silver and then pass it over to John
Rull to make its value. It won't do.
Such statesmen ought to be im-
peached for treason."

John J. Ingalls says "there is Mr.
President, a deep seated conviction
among the people, which I fully share,
that the demonetization of silver in
1873 was one element in a great con-
spiracy to deliver the fiscal system of
this country over to those by whom in
my opinion, it has been finally cap-
tured." He further says, "that if the
question of the full recoinetization of
silver were submitted to a popular
vote irrespective of party a large ma-
jority of the people would record them-
selves in favor of it. They have de-
clared in favor of it for the last fifteen
years, and they have been juggled
with, they have been thwarted, they
have been paltered with and dealt
with in a double sense. The word of
promise that was made to their ear in
the platforms of political parties has
been broken to their hope. There was
a majority in this body at the last ses-
sion of congress in favor of free coin-
age of silver. The compromise that
was made was not what the people ex-
pected, nor what they had a right to
demand. They felt that they had been
trifled with, and that is one cause of
the exasperation that was expressed
in the verdict of November 4."

Who stood in the way of free coin-
age of silver during the session of the
last congress? One Benjamin Harri-
son. And now he would be re-nomi-
nated and re-elected! He deserves the
condemnation of all good men and
loyal American citizens. He is the
flag end of an effete aristocracy. He
misrepresents the American people.

The question of the free coinage of
both gold and silver is occupying the
thoughts of both political economists
and the people of both hemispheres.
The manufacturers of textile fabrics
in England recently held a meeting
and pronounced for free coinage. The
mining congress lately held in the city
of Denver was nearly unanimous for
free coinage. At Elmira, N. Y., Gov-
ernor and Senator David B. Hill made

a speech in which he declared plainly
for free coinage. The world moves
along this line, and results may be ex-
pected from these popular demonstra-
tions. There is one thing in the
people's party movement that com-
mends itself to the consideration of all
thoughtful and patriotic men. It
stands squarely in all state and na-
tional issues on the platform of free
coinage and sound financial policy. It
stood there while the other parties
were hesitating and vacillating in their
policy. It will be found standing there
in the next presidential campaign.

It is the only party that can be
trusted to carry out this policy. It is
not handicapped in the race by the
weight of divided policy on the ques-
tion, or a prior adverse record. This
plank was not put into the platform
merely to catch the popular vote, but
was among the first principles adopted
by the new party.

What the new congress will do is
uncertain, but doubtless there will be
an attempt made by both the old
parties to trim their sails to catch a
favorable political breeze in the cam-
paign of 1892. It will be reasonable
to mistrust their professions, and dis-
count their pledges. A death bed re-
pentance is often forgotten upon re-
covery. An after thoughts is of little
worth when compared with a wise and
just and honorable and sincere fore-
thoughts.

What Peffer Proposes to do.

A special from Washington to the
Topeka Capital says:

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 8.—
Senator Peffer said today that he pro-
posed to work along three different
lines this winter, namely, pensions, im-
migration and transportation. He
said: "I think our pension law can be
very much simplified so as to save ex-
pense and to extend the list to cover
every honorably discharged union sol-
dier, and to add a little besides to those
soldiers who were in prison. I believe
our immigration laws could be very
much improved by requiring done on
the other side of the ocean most of the
work which is done on this side by the
immigrant, to the end that all unfit
persons may be saved the trouble and
expense of a voyage across the Atlantic
and our people here saved the annoy-
ance of returning them. Besides that
no person ought to be permitted to
come here under any circumstances to
remain among us as a laborer unless
in good faith he intends to become a
good citizen and remain here per-
manently. As to the matter of
transportation, I believe that the nec-
essities of commerce demand that our
carrying system should be consolidated
and made one under the supervision
of the government. That is the only
way now practicable to solve the many
troubles and problems in that depart-
ment."

As to his affiliation with other par-
ties Senator Peffer said: "I have no
sort of intention of mixing with the
parties in such a way as to be re-
garded as a partisan in any sense. My
course in relation to public measures
will depend altogether upon their
character without reference to their
origin. I will favor an increase of
money, no matter who proposes it. I
will favor a modification of the tariff
schedules and any measure which
would give relief to the working classes
without regard to who presents it. I
believe the interests of the people ought
to be served independently of all par-
tisan considerations and will vote with
the party that presents the best
measure upon any particular subject.

The Kaiser's Strange Words.

The Freischnig Zeitung of Berlin,
asserts that Emperor William's speech
made a week ago, on the occasion of
the administration of the oath of al-
legiance to recruits of the guard, con-
tained the following:

"Recruits, you have, before priest
and altar, sworn fealty to me. You
are too young to understand the true
meaning of the words in which you
have sworn, be diligent in following
the instructions which will be given:
You have my children, sworn allegi-
ance. That means that you have given
yourselves to me body and soul. You
have only one enemy—that is my
enemy. In the present socialist
agitation I may order you, which God
forbid, to shoot down your relatives,
your brothers, even your parents, and
you must obey without a murmur.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING

So is the Finest Lot of Albums, Toilet Cases, Mniacure Sets, Cuff Boxes, Bibles, Books, Dolls, Toys, Papeteries, Etc.

Call and Examine for Yourself.

W. B. FRITZ,

Postoffice Building.